## AMERICAN HISTORY.

The Foundation of the United States Government.

A Contemporaneous Record of Extrema Importance,

Written Daily with Perfect Candor and Unreserve.

Being the Private Journal of WILLIAM MACLAY. United States Senator from Pennsylvania in the First Congress, 1789-1791, Now First Published in Its Entirety, Unabridged.

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[1791-CONTINUED.]

June 15.-We finished our observations on the Funding bill, and reported. The whole day was spent in debate on it. I have so often expressed my sentiments respecting the subject of this bill that I need not set any of them down here. I was not often up. I took at one time some pains to explain the nature of facilities and indents, but no question was taken on any point. All was postponed.

HAMILTON MAKES A PROPOSITION.

Dr. Elmer [Senator, New Jersey] told me as I left the Hall that he had something to impart to me. Mr. Morris (Senator, Pennsylvania). wever, called me aside and told me that he had a communication from Mr. Jefferson iSecretary of State of a disposition of having the temporary residence fifteen years in Philadelphia and the permanent residence at George-town on the Potowmack, and that he, Mr. Morris, had called a meeting of the delegation at 6 o'clock at our lodging on the business. I was really unwell, and had to lie down the most of the afternoon. The delegation met at 6. I was called out. However, when I came in. what passed was repeated to me. Hamilton Secretary of the Treasury! proposed to give the permanent residence to Pennsylvania at Germantown or the Falls of Delaware, on condition of their voting for the assumption. In fact, it was the confidential story of yesterday all over again. Mr. Morris also repeated Mr. Jeffer-son's story, but I certainly had misunderstood Mr. Morris at the Hall, for Jefferson vouched for nothing.

I have seen no prospect of fixing the permanent residence at the present session; and whenever it is gone into, will be involved in much difficulty. I have therefore, declared against everything of the kind; but to continue the temporary residence here under the promise of the permanent residence being in any part of Pennsylvania. I consider as madness. It was giving them time to fortify and entrench themselves with such systematic arrangements that we never should get away while the law acted as a tie on us and bound us hand and foot but gave them all the power and all the opportunity of fixing us permanently in this place. I would rather be under no obligation and keep up an unremitted effort to get away, which I had no doubt would be

crowned with success.

I know not whether what I said was the reason of it, but these sentiments seemed to be adopted. As to the one proposed by Hamilton [Secretary of the Treasury, I spoke of it with detestation. Mr. Morris [Senator, Pennsylvanial now proposed that a paper should be drawn up, with reasons of our conduct, that they might not be able to brand us with any neglect of the interests of Pennsylvania; and a committee for this purpose was appointed: Mr. Morris [Senator, Pennsylvania], Mr. Fitzsimons [Representative, Pennsylvania], and

Mr. Hartley [Representative. Pennsylvania]. June 16.-I early called this morning at Col. Hartley's [Representative, Pennsylvania] lodgings in order to give him a sketch of what I thought might be well enough for us to sign. He was gone, but I fell in with him at the Hall

and delivered it to him.

I sauntered till Congress formed, and now we got at the Funding bill. Here we had all the stuff over again of public credit, &c. The great question was whether the report of the committee for 4 per cent, should be adopted. I soon committed myself in such sort that I ment. expect all the public creditors to be my enemies. The great ground that I took was that I did not believe we could impose any direct taxes on our constituents for a purpose which they knew as well as I did: that the holders of certificates in Pennsylvania had them funded when they were but 2 shillings 6 pence on the pound; that £100 purchased £800; that they had drawn interest on the nominal amount for four years, equal to £192. Justice and law allowed them but £124; hence they had £68 clear already and the certificates into the bargain, &c.

I was up a long time. Mr. Morris |Senator. Pennsylvanial rose against the report. His collar fairly choked him. He apologized to the House that his agitation had deprived him of his recollection on the subject, and he sat down. He rose again some little time before the Senate adjourned. mentioned his late confusion, but declared it did not arise from the personal interest he had in public securities; that although he was possessed of some, he was no speculator, &c.

We spent until past 3 o'clock, but took no question; and, indeed, it seemed almost agreed that we would not proceed without the other bill.

June 17.-Spent this morning, before the meeting of the Senate, in calling on Mr. Trench Coxe of the Treasury for the papers in the case of Mr. McCord, and at the office of the Secre-

FOREIGNERS CAN BE UNITED STATES CONSULS. The Senate met, and ,until near 2 o'clock, we were engaged on the subject of Consuls and Vice Consuls. The grand question was, whether foreigners were eligible to those offices. It was admitted that they were, and a number accordingly appointed. When I came home to dinner, the Speaker told me that a bill was proposed in the House of Representatives for giving them salaries. Thus it is that we are led on, little by little, to increase the civil list; to increase the mass of public debt, and, of course, the taxes of the public. This, however, is all of a piece with former management from the officer.

The Funding bill was now called for. Butler [Senator, South Carolina] repeated the same things he had said yesterday. But now up rose Patterson [New Jersey] with a load of notes before him. To follow him would be to write a pamphlet, for he was up near an hour. Near the beginning he put a question: "What principle shall we adopt to settle this business? If we follow Justice, she says three per cent, or even two is as much as the holders of certificates can demand. But what says law-six per cent." and he was a summum has man to the end of the chapter. It was near 3 when he

had done. "BIGID LAW IS INJUSTICE."

I felt an impatience to attack him, and up I got. At first exploded a doctrine which he had stated of Congress being a party and the claimants another. I stated the people at large as being the debtors and the holders the creditors and Congress the umpire—the Legislature between them. I then stated his two principles ever, in a few minutes took my seat beside Mr. being the former. Law was the rule for courts and magistrates in the execution of their offices, but justice was our guide, and had been the guide of all just legislation from the Jewish jubiles to the present day; that even in law it was a maxim that rigid law was injustice. Hence the necessity of courts of chancery expressly for militating the severity of unjust contracts. I repeated his own words of "three per cent.-cerhaps two per cent." being the voice of justice. If, then, the point of justice stands at three per cent., or if at two per cent, all beyond that point is injustice to whom? To the of justice and law; declared myself an ad-

very people whose interests it is our bounden duty to support and protect. I reprobated his position even with acrimony as the Shylock doctrine of "my bond, my bond,"

THE MISPORTUNES OF ONE M'CORD. June 18.-We went early to the Hall, as I was on two committees this morning-the one the case of Twining, the other McCord's. We spent a considerable space of time on Twining's affair, which to me did not seem a just subject of legislation. I then joined the committee on McCord's case.
This was truly one in which compassion

mingled herself with justice. The Generals, Thomson, Irvine, and others had received effects from him in Canada in the year 1776. They gave him a bill which was never paid. The Auditor and Comptroller settled the sum due on this bill. \$809.71. He had suffered greatly in Comada: had his house burned: took our Continental money to a considerable amount as specie, which he produced to us to the amount of \$1.200 or \$1.300; advanced money and goods to many people who now refuse to pay him, and many of them he cannot find. All those thinks are indubitable. I had no difficulty in allowing him the \$809.71. In ready money, in lieu of a certificate, but anything more I seemed to feel a difficulty in. Lands had been set apart by the old Congress to make compensation for Canadian sufferers. We reported the \$809.71, and left a blank for the value of his lands. The Senate filled the blank with \$500. My heart would not let me rise against the motion. Though it is a trifle to his sufferings, we how many hundreds of our own people suffer equal distress.

Up now came the Funding bill. Butter (Senator, South Carolinal railed at Elisworth Senator, Councetieut, Elisworth talked brack. There really was no entertainment. No man ever rambled or talked more at random than Ruller. He is ever quotting authors on trade, finance, &c.; ever repeating what he has seen in Europe. This day he asserted that the circulating coin of Great Britain was three hundred millions. Authors, if I remember right, place it at about sixteen. There really was nothing new. Some were pressing for the question, but it was postponed generally.

I received a letter from Dr. Eush and a newspaper containing a mutilated publication of the pleen which I had sent to him on the subject of Federal residence. He has left out many of what I consider as the best arguments and very improperly reduced the arguments and were incoming than Mr. Morris, Hamilton knows this, and it silboring to make a tool of him. He affects to tell. Mr. Morris that the New England men will bargain to fix the permanent-seat at the Potownack or a due on this bill, \$809.71. He had suffered greatly in Canada; had his house burned;

heard all the witnesses produced.

AN OLD BUIN.

We then walked to view the demolitions of Fort George: the leaden coffins and remains of Lady and George Bellamont, now exposed to the sun after an interment of about ninety years. They and many more had been deposited in vaults in a chapel which once stood in the fort. The chanel was burned down about fifty years ago and never rebuilt. The levelling of the fort and digging away the foundations have uncovered the vaults.

ury. The bill for establishing the Post Office was read the first time. We adjourned early. Mr. Pitzsimons litepresentative. Pennsylvanial called this afternoon. We had much loose conversation on the subject of adjournment. I expressed a wish, the sconer the better. Pitzsimons said it never would do to go away without fonding the debt. Pennsylvania was too deeply interested. She would draw three millions of dollars annually from the funds. I stared as well I might for at four per cent, she must possess more than the whole of the Continental to do it. viz. seventy-five millions. He corrected himself and said above fifteen millions would belong to her and her citizens. I said this might be. He now got on the subject of Pennsylvania paying her civil list. Ac. Ac., with Continental revenue. In fact, this man has no rule of conduct but convenience, and he shifts opinions and sentiments to answer occasions.

The Speaker (F. A. Muhlenberg walked away with Mr. Pitzsimons. When he returned I asked him to repeat what Mr. Fitzsimons had explained himself in their walk. That the State of Pennsylvania possessed three millions on which she would draw interest, and that the citizens of the State rossessed liteen millions on which she would draw interest, and that the citizens of these things deserved noting down.

Wednesday, June 23. This day could not be considered as very innoctant in the Senate. The Funding bill was called for and postponed.

NO NEED FOR AMBASSADORS.

considered as very important in the Senate. The Funding bill was called for and postponed.

No NEED FOR AMBASSADORS.

The Intercourse bill, or that for appointing ambassadors, had been referred to a committee of conference so long ago that I had forgotten it but the thing was neither dead nor sleeping. It was only dressing and friends making. The report increased the salaries and added \$10,000 to the appropriations. I concluded they had secured litenis enough to support it before they committed it to the House. This turned out to be the case. The whole appropriation was \$40,000, and they were voted with an air of perfect indifference by the affirmants, although I consider the money as worse than thrown away, for I know not a single thing that we have for a Minister to do at a single court in Europe. Indeed, the less we have to do with them the better. Our business is to ray them what we owe, and the less political connection the better with any European power. It was well spoken against. I voted against every part of it.

We received also a bill for the fast Indian trade. Read for the first time. Mr. Morris Senator, Pennsylvania was aften called out, the at last came in and whis jered me: The business is settled at last. Immitton gives up the temporary residence. I write on a slip of paner, as we could not converse freely. If Hamilton has his foot in it before the end of the session. I alterward told Mr. Morris that this seeming willingness of Hamilton proceeded from his knowledge that the North Carolina Senator, Genators Gakeson and Johnson and told from toting for Entimore, and that the present proposal and bill for a bill was showed to me by Mr. Morris; were meant to divert the Southern members from Baltimore, and they would finally destroy the bill.

Let Senator Hatimore, and that the present proposal and bill for a bill was showed to me by Mr. Morris; were meant to divert the Southern members from Baltimore, and they would finally destroy the bill.

Let Senator theory into the audience room and gave him a

Laker and towerse belannoss. core exceeded by every. Proor and many more and inches the province of the value. It is locally the local tower the value. The local tower the value of the local tower the value of the local tower the value of the local tower the value. The local tower the value of the local tower the local tower

Morris Isenator, Pennsylvania) for once was with me.

Mr. Carroll Isenator, Maryland now rose, and was seconded by Lee | Senator, Virginia, Irard Isenator, South Carolina, Few | Senator, Georgial, King | Senator, New York | on one side, Carroll | Senator, Maryland and Lee on the other, Butter | Senator, South Carolina| bounced between both, but declared for the bill and he would be for it. The motion was made to take up the bill. The President John Adams said: "There has been a motion for postponement. I do not know whether it has been seconded." No such thing had happened, but the hint was soon after taken.

them at the time what was intended. They must take what follows.

TO BUILD POST ROADS.

Saturday, June 26.—Attended this day on the Committee on the Post Office bill. The bill come up from the Representatives with every post road described, both main and cross roads. Mr. Carroll Senator, Marsiand and Mr. Strong ISenator, Massachusetts were for bletting out core word of description and leaving all to the Postmaster-General and the President of the United States. I proposed a different plan, That one great post road should be described by law from Portland, in New Bampshire, to Augusta, in Georgia, passing through the seats of the different Governments, and that only two cross roads should be described from New York to Capada, and from Philadelphia or some other proper place to Fort P.H. for the accommodation of the Western Territors. The other or block system prevailed, but we are to meet again on Monday at 19 o clock.

Sunday, June 27.—Called on Scott/Representative, Pennsylvania, this morning, Went to walk but the heat was insupportable. Sen

deprive Jonn's cannot not him set received, according to the property of the first time of the confident in future contributions of the present his errors, which is neither safe nor honorable. This were adversarily the property of the pro analyting voted for a. 15 to 12. But now the question was taken on the clause, and the whole was negatived; 16 to 3. Now Fard and the adherents of New York showed visible nerturbation and bounced at a strange rate. I looked at Carroll Senator, Maryland and got him to rise with his clause, ten years for Philadelphia. Why he kept it back explains itself.

Schuyler Senator, New York and King Senator, New York offered to amend it by dividing the time, five years to each place. Long debates here. The question was lost; thirteen to thirteen, the Yea-Fresident against. They now movel Baltimore. Lost it, ten to sizteen. Butler (senator, South Carolinal now moved to stay two years in New York; thirteen to thirteen, the President John Adams; against. The question was put on the clause; thirteen to thirteen, President Adams; against. So the clause was lost. The question was now put "Shall the bill pase the third reading?" The noes certainly had it, but the House did not divide, and an adjournment obtained belore anything more was Inished.

In the course of King's Senator, New York; speech, I noted down the following words. "convulse the Union. Ac., &c. This, as he stated it, would be the effect of removing from New York. In my reply I mentioned the words. He denied that he had used such words. Mr. Morris Senator, Pennsylvanial was the first to ery out that he did not use any such words. From the drift of chaff and feathers it is seen how the wind blows. Mr. Morris Senator, Pennsylvanial was the first to ery out that he did not use any such words. From the drift of chaff and feathers it is seen how the wind blows. Mr. Morris did not rise this day nor yesterday; I might speak or let it alone; he has never said one word except giving me the above contradiction. Mr. Wyngate Nemator, New Hampshire and sundry other members declared he king did use them, but as he chose to retract I passed it by as words that had never been spoken.

Senator, New Hampshire and sundry other members declared to king did use them, but as he chose to retract I passed it by as words that had never been spoken.

New YORK WANTS CONGRES, 700.

June 30, 1790.—I called early at the Hall. Langdon Senator. New Hampshire only there. Went and paid off my bill for Monday, twenty-sight shillings, the price of a two-day's healache. When I came to the Hall. Dr. Elimer ISenator. New Jersey! told my that Carroll & Co. were using every endeavor to puss the bill to a third reading without anything of the temporary residence. Here we certainly had every right to leave them, yet whiter Senator. Virginia said they would drop Philadelphia if we would not go with them. I am fully satisfied that they have had an under plot on hand all this time with the lorkers. Carroll Senator. Maryland, finding the bill could not be earlied to a third reading, moved a recensideration of the Philadelphia clause. But he was out of order, not having been of the majority. I passed the word to get Butler [Senator, South Carolinal to move, as he had been of that side. He did so, after talking almost half as hour. It was reconsidered and adopted, fourtiern to twelve, Butler changing his ground. Before we could get a question of the paragraph, they moved the question of live years in New York, This Butler joined them. The President [Adams gave us a long speech on the orderly conduct decent behavior of the other House stood thirteen and thirteen. The President [Adams gave us a long speech on the orderly conduct decent behavior of the other House; side and provide he word could behave befor. I really thought in other them, and the contribute howers of the paragraph for the papers have teemed with econorious charges of their rudeness to the members of public hought in other century of the other house; as it may be deed round to the papers have teemed with econorious charges of their rudeness to the members of public hought in many the papers have teemed with econorious charges of their rudeness to the members

was taken up, or, in parliamentary style, not postponed.

Trarid South Carolinal begged leave to explain, or, in other words to tell the new-come gentlemen that they ought to have voted for the postponement. Mr. Adams Vice-President without any coremony put the same question over again. King lowe York got on one side and Elisworth (Connecticut on the other of the new members and got up with them. Butler, too, after all his declarations, voted for the postponement. It was thirteen and thirteen, and that she business of the day was got over without much difficulty so far, or at least the knotty parts of it, and thus my neck got out of the noose.

Adjourned until Monday.

I must note here that a number of our own people were dured in pushing the Rhode Island bill. They are now paid for it. I told them at the time what was intended. They must take what follows.

Saturday, June 26.—Attended this day on the Committee on the Post Office bill. The hill come up from the Representatives with every must take what follows.

Saturday, June 26.—Attended this day on the Committee on the Post Office bill. The hill come up from the Representatives with every most road described, both main and cross roads. Mr. Carroll Senator, Masylandj and Mr. Strong Senator, Masylandj and Mr. Strong Senator, Masylandj and Mr. Strong Senator, General and the President of the United States. I proposed a different line. That one agreed post road should be dead that it states, policy and every word of description and leaving all to the Post master. I proposed a different line. That one agreed post road should be dead to the New York. The President of the Post Manday in December, for removal. The vest and nays equal. And now came the residence. Elisworth for insert the lirst Monday in December, for removal. The vest and nays equal. And now came the residence of the protocological proposed a different line. The proposed a diffe

committee on the Jost Office bull. The bill committee on the Jost State of the Stat

I had used in the Senaic on that subject. I did so with much cheer aliness. Spent he rest of the day in writing letters lo my family and others. I called this evening on Mr. Lee Senator. Virginia, and showed him plainly, as I thought how we could by a side which in the bill for the settlement of accounts, give the masum tion a decided stroke. I promised I would see him to morrow,

July a.—I was detailed long before I could get to see Mr. Lee Isenator, Virginial. He had consulted Madison Representative, Virginial, as he said, and had altered the amendment in point of form. But it certainly was much more obscure. Said he would second the motion if I made it.

The fost Office bill was taken up, and a long debate. I followed whether the Tostmaster should appoint the post roads or the Congress declare them so by law. It was carried in favor of the Postmaster doing it.

A motion was made that Congress should adjourn to wait on the President Washington with the compilments of the day. Negatived.

WASHINGTON AT CHURCH.
A second motion to adjourn one hour, for the

adjourn to wait on the President Washingroni with the compilments of the day. Negatived.

\*\*A second motion to adjourn one hour, for the above purpose, lost. Some business was done, and a second motion for adjournment was called. All the town was in arms; granaliers, light infantry, and artillery passed the hail, and the firing of cannon and small arms, with beating of drums, kent all in uproar. This me then was carled, and now all of us repaired to the President's. We got some wine, punch, and cakes. From hence we went to St. Paul's and heard the anniversary of independence pronounced by a Mr. Livingston. The church was crowled. I could not hear him well. Some said it was fine. I could not contradict them, i was in the new next to Gen. Washington. Part of his samily and senators filled the seats with us. Was warm and swoated a good deal. Some say that the Yorkers will make a desperate resistan e to-morrow. Others say they will die soft, backson private secretary to Washington, gave me this day the President's (Washington) configurate and an invitation to dinner on Thurstay, July 6. Was called on early this morning by Mr. Hanna of Harrisburg. A letter from Mr. Harris says my family are well. Attended at the hail after having raid as me visits. The Post Office bill passes after some dobate. Now came the Settlement bill. Mr. Lee Senator. Virginia had spotled my amendment, or at least greatly obscured it, but if I stirred at all, must use his motion, and, great man as he is, there really was missuelling in it. The ground I took was that the fifth section of the bill mid down a ratio in consequence of which there must, in the nature of things, be creditor and debtor vitaes. The sixth section fold us how the creditor States worto be paid, but not one word was said as to the debtor states. Taying one was an escessary as the other, Justice demanded it, the other charged morning in the high and the second particular in the shall have a portion of their ratic claim of suppositious balances as not context. Elements of th

ing to the ratios and fixing the quotas; giving certificates to the creditor States and leaving the State debts on the debtors, respectively, so far as to equalize the accounts. El-worth (Senator, Connecticut) certainly confused himself. He wished to equalize the accounts by credits only, taking the lowest exertion as the basis and setting off to each state in proportion to it and funding all over it, as the exertions of some of the States stood nearly at 0. This in fact would be funding nearly the whole expenses of the war.

Butler Senator, South Carolina had a third system, viz., take no notice of anything begone, but divide the existing debt among the States, I thought it strange to hear my colleague declare for the last opinion. After some very long devate, the bill was committed.

The Secretary's Hamilton man got the advantage of us again. A bill which had disappeared a long while, of the most fution nature, with regard to relieving certain officers from what they considered as a grievance, was reported on lavorably, but rejected. This same bill, or at least one verbatim the same, had been rejected by us formerly. Some other triffing business was done and we adjourned. Sundry questions were taken in the liouse of Representatives on the residence bill. The discussions hitherto have been favorable, but the question on the bill has not yet been taken. July 8.—This day was slack in the Senate until the report came in on the bill for the settlement of the accounts. As might be expected, then amendments followed the Secretary's report, or nearly so. It amounted to this. That the net advances of the States should be made an aggregate, and this aggregue divided by the ratio of population which would lix the quotas. Then the quotas commared with their respective advance, would determine the balances or credit or turn out just equal. And here it was agreed to leave the matter for the present, as the 1 lill escreted lie ascertaioning the balances of the states and the payment from the debtor States to the future oper

do their duty; and if so, this will operate as a resistent wit they should not an assimilar arrivation with the residence to heavy life is the int to the face sided that the verse stool this day is and the notice of the day is and the residence dine with the irresident (Washington). It was a great dinner, in the usual style, without any rounghaid washington.

I walked from the Tresident's with Mr. Fig. shame, Heipresentative, Fennsylvania part of good bumored and as it be wished to be on good terms with me. Clymer Heipresentative, Fennsylvania called at our ledgings in the good bumored and as it be wished to be on good terms with me. Clymer Heipresentative, Fennsylvania called at our ledgings in the following of the following of the following of the following the following of t in the Governor, and so youth of the Ohio. By and by we shall have a call for their salaries. It really seems as if we were to go on making offices until all the Cincinnal are provided for. The second of the billiances are to the creditor States and how. Insensity itself is tortured to find ways and means of increasing the public demands and passing by and rendering the State Governments insignificant. I declared what I thought plainly on the subject—that the old confederation clearly contemplated the payment of the respective balances; that the old confederation clearly contemplated the payment of the states which might be bereafter found debtors, and that Congress certainly had the power of liquidating the talances and making the domains from the States which might be bereafter found debtors, and that Congress certainly had the power of liquidating the talances and making the domains from the debtor States.

The bill, after a long debate, passed on the Frinciple of an early settlement bill only.

YOU WANT NOTHING NEITHER FOR YOURSLEY NOR YOUR FIRENDS."

I find by letters which I have received, that the public creditors are to be the body who are to rise in judgment against me and try to expel me from the Senate. This is only what I expected. Nor are they the only ones. The subject of the condition of the senate shall then appear in favor of such State, unit provision shall be made for the said balance. But as a constant the payment of the said shall be added to the said and pay to the provision for the said shall be appeared in the said on the said of the said shall be appeared to the said favorable that the public creditors are to be the body who are to rise in judgment against me and try to said the said of the said shall be added to the said and pay to the said shall be added to the said and pay to the said shall be added to the said appear to the said shall be added to the said shall be added to the said shall be appeared to the said shall be appeared to the said shall be appeared to the said shall be app

HAMILION'S MINE ERADY TO BE SPRUNG.

A number of us gathered in a knot and got on the subject of the assumption, the report of which had just been handed in by Mr. Carroll beingtor, Maryland. It was in favor of it. And now from every appearance Hamilton becautry of the Treusury) has got his number made up. He wanted but one vote long ago. The flexible Beed remater, telaware, was bent for this nurpose some time ago, and Carroll Senator, Maryland, to make up the defection of hims benator. New Yors! The mine is ready to be sprung. Since I am obliced to give up Carroll's political character, I am ready to say:

"Who is the just man that doeth right and

of king Senator. New York! The mine is ready to be spruke. Since I am obliged to give up Carroll's political character. I am ready to say: "Who is the just man that dooth right and sinacth not?"

The sum they have reported to be assumed is \$21.000,000. This is most indubitably to cover the speculations that have been made in the fatte dotts. This assumption will raise the value of State scourtles and enable those people who have plunged themselves over head and ears in those speculations to emerge from impending rain and secure them the wages of speculation. The report is ordered to be printed. After dismissing this subject we got on the prospect of an approaching war between Spain and England. Here was a large field for conjecture, and we indulged our fameles on the subject until near 3 o'clock.

Here I will note down an observation which I wonder never made an impression on the Pennsylvanians. Every State is charged with having local views, designs, &c. Could any motive of this kind be justly chargeable on our state in adopting the Constitution? By our imposts we had many of the neighboring states under contribution — pat of Jersey. Delaware, part of Virginia, and almost the whole of the Western country. It appears one-fourth of the whole impost has day at the Hall at the neutal time, or rather sconer, tien Schuyler Senator. New York, only was lefter me. Our President John Adams came next. They eat opposite me and had a long chat or various subjects. Lut nothing very interesting. Mr. Morris Senator, Pennsylvanial, came last.

ever had in the Senate. Butler (Senator, South Carollina, was irregular levond all bearing. Mr. Morris (Senator, l'enn-ylvania) said orenly before the Senate was formed; "I am for a 6 per cent, fund on the whole, and if centlemen will not vote for that I will vote against the assumption." I thought him only in sport. But he thires times, in Senate, openly avowed the same thing, declaring he was in judgment for the assumption, but if gentlemen would not vote for 6 per cent, he would not vote for 6 per cent, he whole funding bill. His adding the funding bill along with it, in the last instance operated as some kind of ralliation. Izard (Senator, South Carolina) got up and attacked him with asperity. Mr. Morris rose in opposition, Then is an ideclared he did not mean Mr. Morris, so much did he frag the loss of his vota. But his invective was inapplicable to anybody else. I was twice up and bore my most pointed testimony against the assumption. It was incurring a certain debt of uncertain principles. The ceriam ellect was the incurring and increasing our debt by twenty-one millions, by mere conjecture.

certain effect was the incurring and increasing our debt by twenty-one millions, by mere conjecture.

This debt was already funded by the States, and was in train of payment. Why not settle and let us see how the account stands before the States are discharged of their State debts. I alleged the funds on which these debts were charged by the States were those which these states could now with the greatest facility, as every State had facilities of this kind. The transferring the debt to any general fund would lose these local advantages. It was realing in the dark: we had no authentic evidence of these debts. If it was meant as an experiment how far people would bear taxation it was a dangerous one. I had no notion of drilling the people to a service of this kind. We, Morris has twice this day sad what great disturbances there would be in Pennsylvania if say per cent, was not carried. I considered these things as threats thrown out against my reappointment to the Senate! But be it so, so help me God I mean not to alter one tittle. I am firmly determined to act without any regard to consequences of this kind. Every legislator ought to regard himself as immortal.

July 14.—This day the resolutions on the assumption were taken ur. I am so sick and so vexed with this angry subject that I hate to commit anything to writing respecting it. I will, however, seal one of the copless of it in this book as a monument of political absurdity.

Congress of the Interest State—Inserted. July the 12th.

and nonors, cast their eyes on the new constitution as the machine which could be wrought attention it would alford, the offices it would reate or the jobs to be obtained under it. No top of these his found a patron in me. In fact I have generally set my face against such in the constitution of the same is been as a such as a second of the same in the constitution of the constitution

£50 IN CERTIFICATES WOBTH ONLY £8, THEM

For some time after the war certificates were sold as low as 9 pence on the pound. John Ray, my old servant, told me that he sold one of 80 pounds ior 3 pounds, and could get no more, flut it appears by a remonstrance of the Executive Council of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, entered on their minutes, that the market price was 2 shillings 6 pence on the pound at the time of passing the Funding law. Yet, by the instrumentality on a weak, and in some cases interested. Legislature, 6 per cent, was given on the certificates, or 48 per cent, on the real specie value. This Fennsylvania paid for four years. As the certificates were generally below 2 shillings 6 pence. It is no exaggeration to say every speculator doubled his money in four years, and still has the certificates, on which he expects 48 per cent, with respect to the original cost. Thus 100 pounds species bought 800 pounds in certificates brought 48 pounds per annum for four years, equals 192 pounds, and the holders of certificates remain as clamorous as ever.

(To be continued.)

(To be continued.)

## Interviewers and Interviewed.

Chauncey M. Depew has been interviewed by Chauncey M. Denow has been interviewed by more reporters than any other man in this country, and he has said that not one of them ever deceived him or did him an injury. That was a splendid tribute to the reporters. It speaks volumes for their character as honorable men; but in a reflex way it is fine praise for the character of Benew himself.

If every one would deal honestly and frankly with the reporters who gather the news there would be muchty little complaint about the newspapers.

President John Adams came next. They sat opposite me and had a long chat or various subjects, but nothing very interesting. Mr. Morrie Senator, Pennsylvania, came last.

THE ASSUMPTION OF \$21,000,000 STATE DESTS.

The resolution for the assumption of twenty-one millions of the State debts was taken up. This was perhaps the most disorderly day we